

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28.

For Correspondence, and a variety of other matter, see first page.
For an interesting Literary article, see 4th page.

In answer to sundry inquiries, we state once for all, that we cannot reduce the price at which we now afford The Tribune to those who sell again. We now charge less than the lowest first cost of the paper and press-work; lower no reasonable man can ask us to go. Those who do must ask in vain.

By the letter of our Washington Correspondent, received by this morning's mail, it will be seen that the Opposition in the Senate have fairly wearied themselves out in devising ways and means to retard the onward progress of the Bill to charter a National Bank. The question was undoubtedly taken yesterday, and we shall have the result to-morrow.

We learn with surprise and regret that desperate, though unlearned, movements are in progress, both here and at Washington, to defeat the passage of a General Bankrupt Law at this Session of Congress. The pretence is of the 'Artful Dodger' School—no time to act this Session—'too favorable to Debtors'—don't include Corporations, &c. &c. New all this about 'want of time' is effectually answered by the passage of the bill (abundantly discussed and fully matured at the last three Sessions) through the Senate in three days, every Senator taking as often and as long as he chose, and obtaining a direct vote on every amendment he saw fit to propose. That same bill can be put through the House in three days more if the friends of efficient, substantial Relief to the Country will but do their duty. If they do not, we shall all sorely rue it before another Congress assembles.

As to the pretence that the bill is 'too favorable to Debtors,' it comes from those who wish to keep the poor victims of Loco-Foco misrule and its delusive show of National Prosperity in Egyptian bondage for ever. The law only gives the insolvent a legal release upon his giving up to his creditors the uttermost farthing he possesses. If he conceals any thing, his discharge is void, and he goes to the State Prison for perjury and fraud. The gist of the objection is that Antonio's pound of flesh is not left at the mercy of Shylock: why should it be?

The Corporation pretence is perfectly hollow. We are in favor of a law subjecting insolvent Corporations to a process of compulsory Bankruptcy; but it seems settled that the same provisions that answer for persons will not properly take hold of Companies. Beside, Mr. Calhoun and the South-West are dead against any such provision, and would make trouble about it if possible. In view of this we could not consent to hazard the bill for any consideration. Friends of the unfortunate in the House! rally in your strength, and put through the bill of the Senate at once. Then at the next Session you can take up and settle the Corporation question as may be proper. But do not, we entreat you, think of adjourning without passing some Bankrupt Bill. The eyes of the distressed and entrained are upon you, and we to him who flatters at this crisis of their destiny!

The Sun of yesterday bestows some of its extra facetiousness upon the Whig office-seekers, whom it advises to go out in the country and apply for the post of hay-maker, grain-cradler, and such like offices, of which a great many are said to be vacant. The advice is capital for those who are in a situation to follow it—but why does The Sun bestow all its charity on the unsuccessful office-seekers? Has it never a word of kindness for the disconsolate ex-office-holders who are watering the floors of Tammany and the Pewter Mug with their tears because they were not kept in office forever? These beauties think it horrible injustice and oppression that they are not retained in place by the Whigs whom they have cursed and reviled, and swore they would not hold office under, for the last five or six years. Say, neighbor Ulster, wouldn't a little of the essence of sympathy be good for their complaint also?

SCIENCE PREPARING THE WAY FOR RELIGION.—The Albany Advertiser says that H. Rawls & Co. of that city have prepared some very valuable philosophical apparatus which has been purchased for the use of the missionaries in India. One of the greatest obstacles to the spread of Christianity there has been the conflict between the Missionaries and Brahmins on questions of natural science. The religion of the latter strictly forbids the use of animal food in any shape; the Missionary with the microscope shows them that every drop of water teems with animal life, and that a strict compliance with their tenets is impossible. The Brahmin believes that in an eclipse the moon is swallowed up by a great fish; the telescope forever dispels this absurdity. The same thing is true of nearly all their popular prejudices; they may be dispelled, and a way prepared for the reception of religious truth, by the simplest philosophical inventions. Christianity and Science may then go hand in hand.

NEW LIGHTS.—It is said that experiments are being made, under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, for the purpose of testing the Carburetted Hydrogen Gas obtained from the bark of the white birch, as a substitute for oil. The Gas is obtained by applying a low heat to the bark of the tree, which is found in abundance in the Northern States, and by merely passing it through a few gallons of water to cleanse it from impurities. It was discovered by Mr. Robert Grant of Maine.

The Hon. Peleg Sprague took his seat on the bench of the U. S. District Court, at Boston, on Saturday, having been appointed successor to Judge Davis, resigned. The oath was administered by Mr. Justice Story.

Messrs. Wiley & Putnam advertise No. XI. of Barnaby Rudge, containing chapters not heretofore published. This number ends with Chapter 33: The Tribune published Clump 40 nearly a week since.

"Hoboken" writes us that the lemonade furnished at Castle Point is not so good as it ought to be. Reform it, friends.

We tried the other day to state that JOHN HARPER, No. 52 Houston-street, corner of Cannon, furnishes 4½ lbs. of best Bread for a shilling, but did not succeed in saying it. It is the fact, nevertheless.

A great National Temperance Convention was to be held at Saratoga yesterday.

Will P. P. favor us with a call at 9 this morning?

The Free Circulating Advertiser has chosen to make war upon our most scrupulously and falsely. We did not know that this Advertiser had any thing to do with the authorship of that atrociously blasphemous and filthy article entitled "Fanny Drive and the Scupper," when it attacked our attention in The Sun. We spoke of that article and The Sun's agency in circulating it as they deserved; and for this the Advertiser (which we had never mentioned) failed of us, and basely accuses us of advertising Mad. Restell's medicines, because we allowed a person on whose conduct we had severely commented, and who had been convicted of a misdemeanor, to request through our columns a suspension of the public judgement upon her case until her application for a new trial should be decided on. Could we have dejectedly refused this poor privilege to the vilest human being?—But what had this to do with advertising her medicines? And yet for admitting this Card, the Advertiser basely charges us with "advertising and support of Madame Restell"—After this, who will wonder at the impudent standing lie of that paper that it prints and circulates "Ten Thousand Copies Daily"? Why not say 100,000 at once?

"John Hancock" has written us another letter on the subject of Whig appointments and office-holders. It is utterly impossible that John and we should ever come to an understanding, we look at matters from such very different points of view. We consider the great objects of the Whig party in the late contest to have been the restoration of Prosperity to the Country by the creation of a Sound and Uniform Currency; the equalization of Exchanges; the furnishing of full Employment and fair recompense for Capital, Talent and Labor, so that all shall be useful and happy, and the Production of the Country stimulated to its greatest extent. We struggled ardently for the prostration of the Van Buren dynasty because we were profoundly convinced that its theories of Currency and Finance operated injuriously on the Public Interests, and tended to paralyze the National Industry. This is the principal ground on which we fought the battle. True, we objected also that great abuses had existed in the appointment of unworthy and unsafe men to office, in giving a monopoly of office to the supporters of the Executive Power, and in arraying the office-holders as an active and most efficient corps in the political contests of the Country. All these we considered abuses, and fought as well as we knew how against them. But we never dreamed that these abuses would be corrected by merely turning out all the incumbents and putting Whigs in their places. In fact, we have considered that course a great deal more likely to perpetuate the evils complained of than to cure them. Whenever party service or political opinion is made the exclusive test of fitness for office, we fear the evils we have battled will again be fastened upon the Country.

But John's idea appears to be that the great object of the Whig party was to get possession of the offices under the Federal Government, and that if every Van Buren man is not instantly turned out and a Whig put in his place, why then our exertions and our victory have been useless. Now we have no doubt that a great many rallied under our standard with a design of getting into office—just as many followed Christ for the loaves and fishes—but we do not believe one Whig in ten had any such object. We certainly never thought of it; and if John fought more efficiently than we did, it is because his abilities and opportunities were greater. We expected that, on the accession of the Whigs to power, a great many Loco-Focos would be removed from office, partly because they were unfit to hold, partly because they had perverted the powers of office to improper purposes, and partly because it is not right that in a Free Country one party should hold all the offices. But we never dreamed that all opposed to us in politics should be swept out, nor that we were aggrieved because some competent Van Buren men were kept in office while none was offered to us. Why, then, should John?

But John complains that some bad appointments have been made—which we consider very likely. He mentions that one Mr. S. was appointed who was a Loco-Foco till just before the Election. We think this must be a mistake. We have made inquiry, and find that this Mr. S. was recommended by the entire Conservative General Committee of his City. But who shall say that a man's being a recent convert to this or that party should debar him from office if honest and capable? Did we not appeal to our opponents to forsake their idols and join us down even to the day of Election? Did we then tell them that a mark would be set on them if they came over? Not a bit of it! The fact is, this talking about old Whigs and new Whigs is very poor business. We never dreamed of voting a Jackson or Van Buren ticket any more than of running after the Small Pox; yet we do not consider a man any the worse for differing from and battling against us in 1828, '32, '34 or '36. But among disappointed office-seekers the cry is that the old Whigs get nothing, the Conservatives get nothing, the Irish get nothing, the Germans get nothing, &c. &c.—the upshot of which is that the grumblers themselves have failed to get what they wanted. Away with this exhibition of selfishness! We say, Let Congress carry through the Great Measures for which the Whigs have so long struggled, retrench salaries and reduce the number of officers, restore economy, honesty and efficiency in the conduct of the Government, and we all—not the new Whigs or old Whigs, native or foreign-born—specially—but THE PEOPLE will have gained EVERY THING. What says John to this?

VALUABLE LITERATURE. Vol. VI. No. VII. July, 1841.

As we have frequently remarked, this is by far the best College Monthly with which we are acquainted. The most of the Periodicals supported by College contributors abound too much in the faults so well pointed out in the leading article of the present number of this Magazine: defects not only in the subjects chosen for discussion, but in the style and general character of the literary papers. The best article in this number is the tale entitled 'History of a Life'; although its incidents are mainly those which are habitually interwoven into almost every work of fiction, they are yet stirring in themselves, and are described with vigor and considerable ability. Books and Authors is the title of some very good remarks on the writers of another age, and the Magazine contains several pieces of poetry possessing at least moderate merit.

HOMOPATHY, A Principle in Medicine and not an Exclusive System, in a Letter to Alban Goldsmith, M. D. by JOHN AUG. McVICKAR, M. D. John S. Taylor & Co., 145 Nassau-street.

We have here in a neat pamphlet of 45 pages a most powerful defence of the new school in Medicine, fortified by facts which must arrest the general attention of the Faculty. As a rapid statistical account of the progress and present condition of Homopathy, it is of decided value.

"THE NAMELESS BOOK," a volume of Original Essays by CHARLES LAXMAN, Esq. of this City, will be published on the 1st of September by Hilliard, Gray & Co., Boston. It will be issued in Boston (i. e. first rate) style, and from Mr. Laxman's published essays, we judge that it will be well worth reading.

"The Catholic Expositor and Monthly Magazine," Vol. I. No. 4, has been laid on our table. It is a monthly magazine of 40 pages, edited by Rev. F. Varela and C. C. Pise, and published by J. Dillon Smith, 168 Fulton-st. Its philosophical and critical essays are strong and deep; the lighter articles we have not read.

FIRE.—On Wednesday the 21st, the stables of Messrs. F. Lazarus, A. Jordan and H. Yoxheimer, situated on the Sunbury railroad, in Penn., were burnt to the ground. The fire originated from a spark thrown from a locomotive.

On Friday last, during a thunder-storm at Springfield, Ct., a Mr. Henry Starkey, while standing in the door of his house, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His wife, who was near, was uninjured. Two other buildings in the same vicinity were struck and somewhat injured.

The Louisville papers of the 21st contain further accounts of the man arrested there as the great forger. He gave his name, J. H. Sylvester, and has been clearly identified, according to the Louisville Advertiser, as the man. He has been committed for further examination.

The Bell Factory owned by Messrs. Patton, Donagan & Co. at Huntsville, Ala. was burned on the 30th ult. with about one hundred bales of cotton. Loss from \$30,000 to \$40,000; insurance \$20,000. It was the work of an incendiary.

Mr. Sanford R. Merrill died suddenly while shaving, at Troy, on Sunday last.

ILLINOIS—CROPS—THE MORMONS—POLITICS, &c.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Lewistown, Fulton Co. Ill. July 11, 1841.

We have had no rain of consequence in this section of the country since the 6th of May until yesterday, when we had a 'smart' shower of two or three hours' duration. The earth, however, bears the drought better than in any other country, and in consequence our crops of corn and wheat look well; indeed, the wheat crop never was better. Other crops, such as potatoes, oats, beans, tobacco, &c. look bad, and will prove a failure. I have 47 acres under cultivation this year, but owing to the drought and other causes, I shall not realize a hundred dollars from it.

The papers are beginning to speak of the Mormons, and with the same carelessness which they manifest usually, are publishing stories utterly untrue about them. Their chief City, Nauvoo, is but 75 miles from here, and I am personally acquainted with many of their sect, among them Joe Smith and brother, S. Rigdon, Bennett and others of their leaders. They have laid out a beautiful city on the banks of the Mississippi, which is increasing rapidly in numbers and wealth, and already contains upwards of 5,000 inhabitants. The town, or rather 'city'—for it was incorporated by the Legislature last winter and has a Mayor and Aldermen and City Courts—is regularly laid out in acre lots; each lot is built upon as soon as sold, and the ground enclosed with a neat paling fence, and beautifully cultivated. It presents as neat and striking an appearance as I ever beheld; as yet the houses are quite indifferent, some of logs, of brick, of wood, of plank, but all exhibiting a degree of neatness and care which pleases the eye. They are also now erecting a 'Temple' of large dimensions and an immense building for a Tavern, which will cost \$150,000. They are remarkably industrious and in general orderly and quiet. They propose to cultivate twelve miles square, of an extensive prairie adjoining them, which I have no doubt will be done in a masterly manner. The other citizens of the County (Hancock) are determined to quarrel with them, and they seize upon every little circumstance, magnify and add to it, and circulate it to the injury of the Mormons. The Mormons, too, are often indiscreet, and I have no doubt there will be some difficulty, but not at present. They have nominated a Ticket for county officers this year without the name of a single Mormon on it; the other citizens have got up an Anti-Mormon Ticket in opposition. There are several other Mormon towns in Hancock County, and one or two in Adams County.—generally they present a neat and thriving aspect, but the spirit which is manifested towards them, fostered, doubtless, by their own imprudence, and in some instances by a desire to be persecuted—will, I fear, lead to bad consequences. They have several companies of citizen soldiers, organized and armed under the authority of and by the State, which are called the 'Nauvoo Legion,' and exercised about twice a week. This makes a great noise, and gives occasion for many hard words and bitter epithets.

This is a glorious county, Greeley, so far as beauty and fertility of soil can make it so. After a few years, with God's blessing, I hope to be able to return to the Eastern States and visit my friends, and give them a more particular description of things. As soon as possible I propose to put in 100 acres of wheat, and have me as good a farm as can be found; although professional business will receive all the attention it requires. Politics and office-seeking I eschew—say, I hate all office-seekers. If I was inclined that way I could have a glorious chance soon, but I won't.

John T. Stuart (Whig) was in town yesterday, electioneering for Congress. He is opposed by Judge J. H. Ralston of Quincy, a thorough-going Democrat and honest man. Stuart is sure of success, and will probably succeed, but it is by no means certain. We will push him hard.

Yours, H. M. W.

[We allow our ardent and usually sagacious Loco-Foco friend to christen his own children. His admission puts Hon. JOHN T. STUART's return to Congress beyond a doubt.] Ed.

BITUMINOUS COAL.—The Pottsville Miners' Journal says that all the Atlantic steamers burn bituminous coal, which is extremely liable to spontaneous combustion, and that the British Queen, the Great Western, and one if not two of the Cunard line have been repeatedly on fire from this circumstance alone. It says furthermore, that the agents of the Transatlantic Steam Companies have used every precaution to conceal this startling fact from the public, but that they state it on the most undoubted authority. The Journal thinks it not unlikely that the President met her fate in this way. The following is the concluding paragraph:

"For our own part, we should as soon think of taking passage on board of a boat with a cargo of gunpowder, as on board of a steamship in which bituminous coal was used as fuel. If the owners of steamships will still persist in using bituminous coal for fuel, thus wantonly hazarding the lives of their passengers, it may be that the destruction of one or more of their vessels by fire will shortly corroborate the correctness of the foregoing statement."

It should be borne in mind that the Journal is specially devoted to the interests of the anthracite coal trade.

PATENT NAIL-MAKING.—A great improvement in the manufacture of all kinds of Cut Nails has been effected by the recent invention of Mr. Hunt, which is now in operation at No. 60 Gold-st. The machine is very simple, costing, aside from the power, but about \$300, and turning out Nails from rolled plates some 60 or 80 a minute, each with a well-formed head and sharp point. The superiority of these to the ordinary Cut Nails will be obvious to any man who ever drove a nail. Mechanics will do well to look in at No. 60, and see how fast they are shelled out.

A VIOLENT TORNADO.—On the night of Saturday week, there was a violent tornado at Cairo, Ill. by which much damage was done. Most of the shanties, some large carpenters' shops, &c. were prostrated; the roof of the Hotel was blown off; and all the flat and keel boats driven from their moorings into the river; many of the buildings were occupied by poor families, but it is thought no lives were lost.

FREED A SLAVE.—On Friday last Mrs. Ticknor, a lady from Mobile, visiting at Salem, Mass. was ordered by a writ of habeas corpus to show cause why one Rose, a female slave held by her, should not be set at liberty. The girl was brought up and avowed her wish to remain with her mistress. She was declared free by the Court, but was allowed to return with her mistress, on condition that she was to be treated as absolutely free hereafter.

DROWNING.—Two lads about seven years of age, sons of Jesse Tracy, 2nd, and John Seaman, at Albion, near Troy, were drowned in a short canal where they were fishing on the 22d. It is supposed that one fell in and the other leaped in to his rescue.

KILLED.—Last Monday, while Jacob Powell of Frogtown, near Mount Holly, N. J., was endeavoring to break a colt, he was thrown and fallen upon by the animal, and instantly killed. He left a wife and a number of children.

DUTY ON SILK.—It behooves every advocate of the true American System; every friend to our country's advancement, every one who desires that we may not impoverish ourselves, to unite in a call on Congress for a protective duty on foreign silk, in order that our infant establishments may at least enjoy an equal degree of support to that which our other domestic manufactures received in their infancy. Had our government fostered the growing of raw silk for export during the last ten years, or even for five years past, we would never have heard of the present severe commercial distress, and we should have had no debts due to Europe by the States, and there would be no need of any existing, even from individuals, as the annual balances would have been greatly in our favor.

CHILL.—An officer of the U. S. Navy writes to us from Valparaiso as follows: "The political condition of Chili is more settled, and her civil institutions have a firmer basis than any other of the Spanish American States. Indeed, the physical resources of this Republic, the moral energies of her people, and the comparative stability of her Government, place her far in advance of all other independent nations in the Western Hemisphere,—always excepting the United States."

FROM THE PACIFIC.—By the brig Cashier, Capt. Burt, the Journal of Commerce has received intelligence from Lima to the 20th of May, and from Chagres to June 26th. Great excitement prevailed at Lima in consequence of another attempt to revolutionize the Government. Gen. Santa Cruz, formerly 'Protector of the Peru-Bolivian Confederacy,' but who for a year or two past has been in banishment at Guayaquil, landed on the 8th of May with 150 men, and took possession of Piura. On the 20th, as soon as news of the invasion was received, 300 Government troops were embarked at Callao, and sailed the same evening for Lambayeque, the seaport of Truxillo, where they would join 300 more troops and march upon the insurgents. President Gamarra had not returned from Arequipa, whither he had gone with 3,000 men to quell the insurrection in that province headed by Villavieja, whom he had defeated and driven to Bolivia. It was expected that 1,500 troops would be placed in Lambayeque within fifteen days, and the designs of Santa Cruz be entirely defeated.

The provinces of Panama and Veragua have revolted from the Central New-Greanadian Government, and have declared themselves independent under the name of the 'State of the Isthmus of Panama.' They had framed a Constitution, which was sworn to in a most solemn manner in the public square at Panama, on the 13th of June. Dr. Thomas Herrera was elected President. The city was very gay, and balls in honor of the new Constitution and President were frequent.

The time allowed by the New-Greanadian Government to the Company formed for constructing a canal across the Isthmus expired about the 5th of June, and Government has refused to renew their privileges.

The U. S. Frigate Constitution was at Callao, reported to sail for home in July. The Sloop of War Yorktown and Dale were fitting for a cruise, the former to the Sandwich Society and Friendly Islands, and the latter to Guayaquil.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—During a storm on Thursday the 15th inst. the house of a Mr. Armstrong, on Wrightville Sound, about eight miles from Wilmington, N. C. was struck by the lightning. We learn from the Wilmington Chronicle that Mr. Armstrong, his wife, and three or four children, who were all on the lower floor, were laid prostrate in a state of insensibility. Mrs. A. was the first to recover. On looking about she found that one of her children, a boy about twelve years of age was dead, and her husband so badly hurt as to be helpless. It is doubtful now if he will live. The children, who were in a garret room were uninjured. A horse standing near the house and a hog under it were also killed by the same shock.

IS HUMBLE IMITATION.—Our neighbors of Philadelphia, anxious not to be excelled by us of the Metropolis, got up a splendid cowslipping affair on Monday. It went off with prodigious eclat.

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

SPECIAL SESSIONS, July 27.—Before Judge Noah and Aldermen Bails and Woodhull.

John Christy and Matthew Also were tried for stealing a barrel of mackerel from the sloop Speed, E. Bearse, master. Found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for 3 months each.

Charles Sands, black, assault and battery on Abraham Acker. City Watchman. Guilty: City Prison 20 days.

Charles Williams, black, stealing two chairs from George W. Smith. Guilty: and owing to previous good character, sentence was suspended and he discharged.

George Mix, assault and battery on Patrick Mahoney. Guilty: sentence suspended and he discharged.

Thomas Williams, stealing wearing apparel, worth \$18, from Sarah Kipp. Guilty: Penitentiary 6 months.

Williamina Beatty, stealing female apparel and jewelry, worth \$10.50, from Mary Burns. Guilty: sentence suspended.

Mary Brown, alias Bennett, stealing a cloth overcoat, worth \$15, from Thomas D. Harris. Guilty: Penitentiary 3 months.

Margaret O'Neil, stealing a purse and \$15.75 from Hannah Shaw. Guilty: Penitentiary 3 months.

Henry Goodman, black, stealing a pocket-book containing \$3 and a pledge ticket, from Caspar Hart. Guilty: Penitentiary 3 months.

John Colliers, a boy, stealing 62½ cents from the money drawer of Elias Leland, widow. Guilty, and sentence suspended on his promise of leaving the City.

Discharges.—Martha Newman and John Cannon, charged with petty larceny, and James Brady, Benjamin Green, Lewis Van Dyke, Patrick Hardenger, Daniel McCarty, William Meyer, Michael Laroque and Charles Wright, of assaults and battery, &c. were severally discharged—no witnesses appearing against them to prosecute.

POLICE OFFICE.—Insulting Females.—Yesterday morning early Anne Bliss, the assistant keeper of the Battery, saw a man named John O'Conner there conducting himself in a disorderly and disgraceful manner, by insulting females and making use of ribald and indecent language, as he had often done before, and for which he had been admonished. Mr. Bliss, disgusted with the fellow's conduct, endeavored to eject him from without the enclosure of the Battery, when O'Conner turned upon him, seized hold of and tore the clothes of Mr. Bliss, and drawing a sword-cane, attempted to stab him. He was, however, secured and conducted to the Police Office, where he was ordered to find bail for \$300 for his good behavior for 6 months, and in default sent to prison.

Stealing Boots.—A man named James Cullin was lodged in the watch-house at midnight, and yesterday morning sent to prison, charged with stealing a pair of boots from James McGovern, corner of Dover and Front-sts.

Charges and Discharges.—Ann Johnson was lodged in the watch-house on Monday night, charged with stealing a shawl from Ellen Walsh; and Abby Jackson similarly served on a charge of stealing \$2 in money from John Baron. No witnesses appearing at the time of discharging the watch, they were both discharged from custody.

Stealing a Watch.—John Bogert, alias Five Point Jack, went yesterday into the porter-house of Geerhart Carsten, got up a row, struck the landlord, and then thrusting his hand into his pocket, drew out his watch, worth \$6, and ran off with it. He was, however, subsequently arrested by officer McGrath, taken to the Police Office, and sent to prison.

Stealing Iron and Tin.—Robert Smith, a black, went into the house of James Lerney about two weeks since, and stole a pair of smoothing irons and a tin kettle, which he stowed into a bag and walked off with. Yesterday he was arrested and committed to prison for the offence.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the house of James Curtis, 52 Monroe-st., on the body of Ellen Cosgrove, aged 25, a native of Ireland, daughter of the above, and wife of John Cosgrove of 161 Monroe-st. The deceased was a very intemperate woman, was frequently in a state of intoxication, and when in that condition was apparently deranged and so quarrelsome that her husband, a sober, peaceable man, was often compelled to leave his home to avoid her. Her drinking often resulted in epileptic fits, with which she was afflicted. On Monday she drank freely through the day, and at night she went to her father's house, and after drinking more liquor, retired to bed at 9 o'clock. Her husband came soon after to see her home, but she slept too soundly to awake. A little before daylight in the morning she was found to be dead, her mother, on going to her, found her insensible, and she died in a few minutes. Verdict, died of apoplexy.

ROME.—We understand this beautiful Panorama is now to close. It behoves all therefore who wish to see it, to do so without delay. For the sake of variety, Mr. Catherwood has placed in the Rotunda the Splendid Panorama of the Falls of Niagara, giving a correct view of this "wonder of the world." Both Panoramas will be lighted this evening, and a Lecture given, free to visitors.

Look out for the New World of next Saturday. It will be a screamer! A new work by D'Israeli the elder, from proof sheets; several splendid Engravings; the Wreck of the President, by Mrs. Sigourney; PRIZE CONTESTATIONS of the young lady graduates of Rutgers' Female Institute; and a host of the choicest literature from rare sources, accessible only to the New World. Surely it is overflowing with good things, and acknowledged to be the best and most comprehensive newspaper in America. Office 30 Ann-st. j27

Watch Studied.—The publishers of the Brother Jonathan say that the New World in offering to take that concern is like the lad who, having a brass key, bought a gold watch to fit it. The New World, after a cursory examination of the article, discovered that said gold watch was nothing but pincheek; and not being so green as to mumble at such a "watch-stuffer" to come that game. Better advertise for new partners. Where's Willis? j27 1st

M. Hulse's Cheap Dry Goods Store, 122 Grand st. between Broadway and Crosby st. New rich style printed Lawns and Muslins at remarkable low prices. Also Hosiery and Gloves of every description, very cheap. j26 1m

POSTSCRIPT.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Washington Correspondence of the New-York Tribune. Monday, July 28.

The House of Representatives were to-day engaged in the consideration of the Revenue Bill, in Committee at the Whole.

Mr. LAWRENCE of Pa. in a sound and practical manner spoke for about half an hour in support of his motion of Saturday, to exclude from the proposed advance of duty "tea and coffee." He held that these were necessities of life, which entered into the consumption of the laboring as well as the affluent class of community, and that a duty of twenty per cent. should not be levied on them, to be wrung from the sweat of the poor man's brow, but should be taken from the rich on the luxuries, wines, silks, &c. which would not be felt.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. AHERNSTON, RHETT, CAMPBELL and WARD, who entered into an exposition of the economical pretences of the Administration, charging it with extravagance, and deception of the people.

Mr. ADAMS spoke nearly an hour in support of the bill, entering into the history of the Compromise and the general subject of the Tariff. The House adjourned, without action at three o'clock.

In SENATE, Mr. Sevier presented certain papers of a Choctaw Indian now in this city, praying for a confirmation of certain land titles to that tribe: which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CLAY of Ky. presented the petition of many respectable and business men of the City of Washington, for the renewal of the Charters of the Banks of the District: which, on his motion, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The FISCAL BANK Bill was taken up, the question being on agreeing to the remaining amendments of the Committee: most of which were adopted.

Mr. CLAY opposed the amendment prohibiting the directors of any office of discount and deposit from receiving loans from the Bank.

It was also opposed by Mr. HUNTINGTON and advocated by Messrs. WALKER, CLAY of Ala. and SEVIER, and then rejected: Yeas 25; Nays 24.

Mr. CLAY of Ky. opposed the amendment prohibiting discounts of paper of which a member of Congress is maker, drawer, endorser, or acceptor.

Mr. WALKER moved to amend it by prohibiting the discount of notes for members of Congress. This was advocated by Messrs. BUCHANAN, KING, WALKER and CUTBERT, and opposed by Mr. CLAY of Ky.: after which it was adopted: Yeas 25; Nays 24.

The amendment limiting the entire liabilities of any director of an office of discount and deposit, to ten thousand dollars, was advocated by Messrs. BENTON and CUTBERT, and was adopted: Yeas 27; Nays 24.

Several other amendments than those mentioned having been concurred in, the amendments of the Committee were disposed of.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, amendments were adopted providing for the payment of subscriptions to stock in certificates of stock issued under the Loan bill.

Mr. HUNTINGTON renewed his motion made in Committee to make the lowest denomination of notes of the Bank five dollars instead of ten.

Mr. BAYARD moved a modification, giving Congress the power hereafter to make the lowest denomination ten dollars.

The amendment gave rise to a warm debate, in which it was advocated by Messrs. HUNTINGTON and BAYARD, and opposed by Messrs. WOODBURY, TAPPAN, BUCHANAN and SEVIER; after which, it was rejected, by an equal vote: Yeas 25; Nays 25.

Mr. WALKER offered his printed amendment, striking out the clause giving the President the power to appoint three Directors of the Bank, and inserting a provision for the annual appointment of four Directors by Congress—two by each House, to be elected at the same ballot, by the greatest number of votes. This was advocated by Mr. WALKER, and briefly opposed by Mr. CLAY. It was rejected: Yeas 7; Nays 35.

The bona fide amendments were now offered, and political and party feelings were vented in some propositions of a remarkable character, being the last despairing efforts of a defeated Opposition.

Mr. LINS moved a provision that no person who was President or Director of the old Bank when its Government Directors were excluded from examining its affairs, or who concurred in the exclusion, or in the measures of the Bank, producing ruin and pressure in 1833 and '34, shall ever be a Director in this Bank or any of its Branches. It was rejected: Yeas 15; Nays 29.

Mr. McROBERTS moved a provision, that no one who was a director of the old Bank, when the Committee of the House of Representatives was refused leave to examine the Bank, shall ever be eligible to the place of officer of the Bank, as any of its branches; nor shall any person be re-eligible, who, during his term of service shall have voted for any wilful invasion of the provisions of the act, and that every person on becoming a director shall take oath that he has not concurred in any wilful violation of the act; and that all false swearing in this respect shall be deemed wilful and corrupt perjury, and be punishable therefor. This was lost: Yeas 13; Nays 29.

Mr. BENTON offered an amendment that all laws applying to money in the